The Recent Stormy Season in Minnesota Culiminated in a Series of Violent Tornadoes, which Proved Very Destructive to Life and Property in the Southern Half of the State and Also in Northern Iowa-Nearly a Hundred Lives Reported

Lost, and Many Injured. St. PAUL, Minn., June 17 .- The phenomenally wet and stormy season has cloud-bursts, which occurred Wednes tending from Spring Valley, Fillmore county, on the east, to Heron lake, Jackson county. on the west. and to Blue Earth county on the north. It was the fiere est and most destructive storm even the terrible cyclone at St. Cloud, meager details can be gathered. Not only are the telegraph wires down in the section devastated, but the train service is utterly demoralized, and many of the worst casualties occurred in districts remote from either rail or wire.

Three distinct evelone centers seemed to have been marked, and in each the havoc was frightful. It is now believed that nearly 100 lives have been lost, as nearly every meagre report received the number of the killed and injured. In every case there was the regular funnel-shaped cloud with its deadly suction, roar and resistless sweep, followed by a cloud-burst. Nothing was left standing in the path of the evelone, houses, trees and barns having been swept away. The storm centers seem to have been at Wells, Faribault county: Sherbourne, Morton county, and Spring Valley, Fillmore

At Wells the storm came on without the slightest warning, the frightful roar of the approaching whirlwind column being the first intimation. The cloud veered to the south as it reached the ontskirts of the village, leaving a terrible scene of death and destruction.

Further Details.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 17.-A Mankato, Minn., special to the Journal says: The very latest reports do not improve the situation very much. The dead are being brought into the nearest towns. At Hartland five were killed. Four dead bodies have been brought into Minnesota Lake and three into Wells. John Brown, his daughter, a lady school teacher boarding with him, and a neighbor's son, are the dead at Minnesota Lake. Brown's wife can not live. He is a wealthy farmer living between Wells and Minnesota Lake, and not a stick of his elegant house is left.

The schoolhouse at Sherburne was destroyed and one pupil killed. Nearly all the others were more or less injured. The first story of sixteen dead at Point was untrue. The country is flooded and the prairie is covered with people looking for their homes or friends. They are on horseback and in all kinds of conveyances. The houses are mostly swept away entirely without a vestige to show where they stood. When the full reports are in it is believed the list of fatalities will be thirty

Whe eyelone split when it reached Winnebago City and one part went south of Wells while the most destructive part went north. Many people are missing and the suffering is even worse than was at first reported. A Fairmount (Minn.) special says the

eyclone passed through Martin county. from west to east at 5 p. m., Wedneslay, causing thousands of dollars' worth of damage.

A schoolhouse at l'ox lake was demolished and the teachers and pupils, seventeen in number, were all injured, some of them severely.

Mr. Yonker's house in Rutland was wrecked and all the family injured. One child was killed immediately, one has since died and another may die. It ts impossible to give details or estimates of loss, but the storm left Fairmount untouched. Indeed it seems act to have struck any towns or villages in its course.

It is impossible at present to get a list of those killed or wounded. Probwilly not less than a hundred were · woundred, and as they were mostly in the country, distant from medical aid, their sufferings were terrible. All along the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul cailway from Jackson to Minnesota take the scene is one of devastation. Not every house is taken, but so many are destroyed that the scene is pitiful.

This is one of the richest sections of the state, and is prairie with now and then a wind break of trees planted by farmers. The wind had full sweep.

The Worst Ever Experienced.

PRESTON, Minn., June 17 .- From 7 o'clock Wednesday night until 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, four inches of rain fell in this vicinity, destroying crops, carrying away bridges and sidewalks, and drowning many cattle and pigs. The damage to crops will be enormous. All trains are abandoned and many miles of track are washed away. Between Wells and La Crosse ten miles of tracks are gone and no trains are ex-

pected for at least a week. Reports from northern lowa indicate the storm was very severe there, and the Volga, Waukon and Preston branches of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad are badly washed out. mearly six miles of the latter line being torn up. The storm was the worst ever in the platform, although its putative reduce the wages of the former from experienced in this region.

American Institute of Homeopathy. WASHINGTON, June 17 .- At vesterday's session of the American Institute

of Homeopathy the appointment of a special committee of five to revise the laws of the institute, and the recommendation to extend the time of annual meetings, were adopted. The recommendation for the appointment of a committee on transportation to the Chicago World's fair was adopted. After the chairmen of various committees had been appointed, the subject of paedology and surgery were taken up. Several interesting papers were read

Raising Revenue in Kentucky.

Is a local option town, but she has her "Blind Tigers." Several days ago H. A. Burdett, a detective, took the matter in hand and began to work up cases against the illicit whisky-sellers of Battle-Row, a negro settlement. He reported Wednesday and five negroes and one white man was arrested on 3,221 tion was in their interest. Between undisguised factors in politics it can warrants. The white is Frank Turner. He was fined \$100 each in 1,577, amounting to \$157,000. John Smith, a negro confessed to 1,535 cases. Burdett believes that Turner's friends will try to do him injury.

A SENSE OF MORALITY.

The People Still Respect Truth and Honor

The miscalculations of many practical politicians appear to result from an assumption that the moral sense has no place in the political action of the peo- Can Harrison Now Carry New York and ple. Not many months ago Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, declared that politics was war, and derided the idea that the decaculminated in a series of cyclones and logue or the moral code had anything at Des Moines insisted that there was to do with its contests. He not only day afternoon, and were spread over assumed that in this kind of warfare half the southern end of the state ex- the end justified the means-the end be- votes of both New York and Indiana. ing simply party success-but he as- The claim that he could pull through sumed that the mass of the people had no more scruple than the politicians matized as 'merely squab politics.' regarding the means that were used. Precisely the meaning of that term is Inferentially he approved of lying and not given in the political lexicons, but misrepresentation, of duplicity and de- the Des Moines sheet does not believe Minnesota ever knew, not excepting ceit, of bribery and intimidation, pro- that those states are at all probable to vided only they were used so skillfully go to Harrison. Four years ago Indiana in 1886, in which eighty-six lives were as to contribute to success. Somewhat was against him, as shown by the resacrificed. At this time only the most more recently Mr. Quay, of Penn- markably accurate poll made up to the sylvania, likened politics to a game in eve of the election. Then a barrel of which skill and adroitness were sure to small bills was shipped into the state, prevail. His assumption was that the and under the direction of the Dudleys lations and planned the moves, and the ger plurality of twenty-two hundred. people simply fell in line and cast the Now the Australian system is in operavotes, uninfluenced by any considera- tion there, and the democrats have been tions addressed to the moral sense.

are controlled in their political action of the Indiana man at Minneapolis solely by a traditional attachment to came from his own state, and they here concludes by saving that the worst | party and by considerations of self- know that they would not be forgiven is to come, and later reports will swell interest that politicians like Platt and in case of his election. Of course, the Quay in one party, and like Hill and Iowa organ will be forced by its posi-

tariff of 1890 had caused the decline of the prices of manufactured goods, the manufacturers would be clamoring for its repeal.-Louisville Courier-Journal

CROOKED POLITICS.

Indiana? On the very day that Harrison was nominated the organs of the Clarksons no possibility of the reelection of the president in November without the without these states the paper stigleaders and managers made the calcu- was made to turn the scale by the mearolling up majorities of twenty thou It is upon the belief that the people sand or more. The most intense haters



THE REASON OF REID'S NOMINATION.—Chicago Times.

Gorman in the other, base their plans, tion to count in Indiana and New York | the soldiers were making a road lime, magnesia, albumen, etc., in the They "take no stock" in a popular now, but it will be half-hearted work, for the elephants, and when the ani- blood, it has fibrin, coagulating when sense of what is right or wrong, what | and its opinions before the nomination | mals finally arrived in Italy they were exposed to the air, forming a clot, which is honest and straightforward or what will be taken as its real judgment. -St, so weakened by their hardships and prevents the flow of blood, encouraging is crafty and unscrupulous, as affecting political results, and like most people who are themselves devoid of sensitiveness as to moral distinctions, they learn nothing by the lessons of experience. It was, in fact, the moral sense of the now produce the "stuff,"-Chicago country that rejected Mr. Blaine eight | Times. years ago, in spite of the exceptional qualities and acts which showed a lack tion.-Chicago News Record. of personal integrity, he would have

of Lincoln and Grant.

Quay in Pennsylvania is the belief that | Harrison.-St. Paul Globe. in certain financial transactions in that state he showed a lack of honesty efforts to direct the party organization he was indifferent to considerations of altogether a direct judgment upon N. Y. World. his personal conduct, but in part the result of mistakes committed through inability to recognize the moral perceptions of others. But in reality it was the revolt of the moral sense in Pennsylvania which overthrew the power of Quay, in spite of an enormous margin of party strength in that state. Mr. Platt in this state has exhibited a similar incapacity to understand the popular instinct in favor of honest and straightforward methods, the aversion which is felt for corrupt deals and underhanded schemes. Doubtless the bulk of the voters in any party will stick to its standard in a contest, either from belief in its principles or from an attachment in which prejudice has much to do, regardless of the wrongdoing of its politicians, but with a sufficient number to make the difference between success and failure moral considerations will have greater weight than those of any other kind. It is the moral sense of the people that has made the leadership of men like Platt and Quay a failure. It is what defeated Blaine as the candidate of a powerful party in 1884, and it is what defeated the effort to nominate him in

1892.-N. Y. Times. EVASIVE UTTERANCES.

Insincerity and Obscurity of the Republican Platform.

The republican platform is a queer last word it is evasive and insincere. To know exactly what it means it is It will be observed that the McKinley bill is nowhere specifically mentioned who have announced their intention to author was the president of the con- twenty to fifty per cent.-Detroit Free vention. The omission was no accident. It was remembered that this bill had been condemned by the American people by a majority of nearly a mil- publican in the Minneapolis convention of votes. It was not forgotten that | tion to express the party's respect for republicans of eminence had denounced Vice President Morton and its regret the bill as a violation of the pledges that tradition and flattering expectamade during the canvass of 1888. The tions dictated the placing of another platform, therefore, was content to ap- name than his in the second place on prove protection and reciprocity with- the ticket. If Mr. Morton had always out committing the party to details. treated the republican party as the Between the lines of these declarations party has now treated him there would and others of a general character we read that the republicans were afraid fers in many a campaign headquarters to indorse the McKinley bill by name. during the past twenty years .- N. Y. They chose so to frame the platform that it could be construed as an indorsement where it is popular, and as not an | The republican party, although strong-LANCASTER, Ky., June 17.-Lancaster indorsement where that construction

promises a better harvest of votes. The assertion that the prices of man- cannot stand many more such strains ufactured articles are lower now than as have just been put upon it at Minbefore the passage of the tariff of 1890 neapolis. Indeed, if the American is designed to make consumers believe people are disposed to resent the imputhat the manufacturers were deceived dent parade of fraud, malice, lunacy, when they supposed that this legisla- corruption, imbecility and treachery as the lines we read that the platform- with safety be asserted that Benjamin makers knew that the manufacturers Harrison will not succeed himself, and were too sagacious to believe this hum- that after the 4th of next March no rebug, and that they hoped that the publican will ever again be president

PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

-The republican party to Whitelaw Reid-You have the nomination,

-There was nothing in the prostrength and popularity of the man ceedings at Minneapolis to substantiate with partisans who were blind to the a popular impression that a gentleman defects of his character. But for the named Morton has been intimately conrevolt of the moral sense, on account of nected with the present administra-

-It was probably a Blaine humorbeen the strongest candidate ever nom- ist who telegraphed to Col. Dudley at inated by his party, with the exception Minneapolis to arrange the southern delegates in blocks of five and see that What has destroyed the power of none got away until they had voted for

-The negroes of the south are said to be against Harrison. They will and of moral scruple, and in his always be against any republican president who will carry out his party's programme, which is to give them justice and fair dealing. It is not nothing but promises for their votes. -

- Morton was a millionaire who had once bought the treasury portfolio and had lost it by the perfidy of Garfield. Reid is of the millionaire snobocracy and he is beside that the particular enemy of organized labor.-Kansas City Times.

-The nomination of Whitelaw Reid for vice president in place of Levi P. Morton is a peculiar concession to the one great state in the union which Mr. Harrison could not control. If it adds strength to the ticket it must be of a doubtful quantity not at present visible. - N. Y. Advertiser.

-Assuming Mr. Blaine to be in the possession of all his faculties he goes down ignominiously upon a field where he was thought to be peerless and impregnable. But the likelihood is that the plumed knight is the victim, not the hero, of a heartless ring of professional politicians, who were using his name and fame as a barricade by which they might delay the movement of the convention until they had completed their plans to defeat the nomination of Harrison. - Louisville Courier-

Journal (dem.). -- The convention has cut out for the organs and orators of the party a herculean task by the c'aims it makes as to the beneficent operations of McKinleyism. At the very moment it was calling attention to the prosperous piece of work. From the first to the condition of our country as the result of McKinleyism, the workingmen in one of the industries most carefully necessary to read it between the lines. protected by the tariff were arraying themselves against their employers, Press.

---Ordinary courtesy and politeness should at least have prompted some rehave been long faces and empty cof-

-One thing seems to be certain ly cemented and kept together by the "cohesive power of public plunder," masses of the people were not. If the of the United States.-Chicago Times.

THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT.

His Indian Cousin Is Not Superior to the Tribe of Jumbo

The idea is very generally held that the African elephant is not susceptible to being tamed and used as a working animal like his cousin of India. This idea, however, is erroneous. The African elephant is fully as intelligent and docile as the Indian elephant. Most of the elephants which are exhibited in menageries and circuses, many of them in a high state of training, come from Africa. The ancient historians tell us also that for more than five hundred years the African elephant was captured and trained for service in the armies and for use as a beast of burden and in circuses. The period when the elephant of north Africa was most utilized for these various purposes was between about 285 B. C. and 250 A. D.

The African elephant is easily distinguishable from the Asiatic species by the convexity of his face, the great length of his turks, and particularly by the enormous size of his ears. To-day he is not found north of the desert of ticle, hair and nails, as strange as it Sahara. When he was largely utilized by man, however, he was found in great troops not only in upper Egypt, but also in the forests of Morocco and Al- red disks are really air-cells, carrying geria. It was somewhere between the third and seventh century of the Christian era that the elephant finally disappeared from north Africa.

All the early historians have something to say about the use of the Afri- will die at every breath, while a simican elephant in warfare. It was 270 years B. C., when one of the Ptolemaic rulers of Egypt used elephants in war against the Indian elephants of his our health as well as in the enemy, and at the battle of Raphia the eradication of disease, doing more Indian animal showed his superiority than any other practitioner posas a fighter to his African relative. All sibly can, since these faithful servthe elephants in the army of Egypt's ants are ever busy, doing just the right ruler were killed in combat with ele-

phants of Antiochus. The Carthaginians, seeing that Egypt was constantly extending her territory he fought in Italy, in Spain and in in Boston Traveller. Africa. In the year 202 B. C., when the power of Carthage finally crumbled. the Carthaginians agreed in the treaty they made with Rome that they would never again use elephants in warfare.

Only a short time before the beginning of the Christian era African elephants figured upon Pompey's battlefields. The elephants he took back to Italy were a feature of his triumph. Forty elephants marched before the dictator to Rome, and, as they passed through the streets of the capital, each held in his trunk a flaming torch.

After the Roman conquest of Africa the elephant assumed a more pacific role, though he still figured in battles against gladiators and such animals as bulls and tigers. He played his part in festival games and on occasions of spectacles and great ceremonies. The stories that some of the later historians tell of the feats performed in the circus by trained elephants are almost incredible. Pliny tells of seeing one day four elephants bearing another upon a litter. On another occasion a number of elephants were turned loose in a hall filled with people who were lying upon couches, and the elephants stepped over all the couches without touching the occupants. A dozen elephants owned

charade in dramatic costume. were clad togas and the females in tunies. After the parade a collation was served to his capital. Mr. Gladstone carries an the elephants in the presence of a umbrella. So does the maharajah of great crowd, and the spectators were very much amused and astonished by the courtesy with which the animals passed plates from one to another, and king of the Sandwich islands, the ameer n other ways showed their good breed-

In the games which Nero instituted honor of Agrippina we are told that umbrellas are. Pictures of umbrellas lephants danced upon tight ropes, and very remarkable story is told of an veh. Jonah may have borrowed an umephant in the reign of Galba, which, brella if it happened to be showery in charge of a trainer, mounted upon a rope extending from the ground to the Three thousand years ago the citizens top of the circus and descended again of Nineveh may have leaned his uminto the arena along the same narrow pathway. Suctonius vouches for the have stopped to talk to a citizen of truth of this story. The Emperor Adrian | Babylon who carried his umbrella unised elephants for a more useful purpose in the famous enterprise when he showed the ability of the ancients to carry out up the steps of the Roman senate with works of great mechanical and engineering difficulty. He employed eighty anybody knows to the contrary, Noah elephants to move the famous Colossus may have carried a family umbrella of Ners and transport it to the new site | aboard the ark. he had selected for it. Upon the backs of African elephants, also, were borne in handsome palanquins the images of the gods and of the emperors upon great from the magnificence of their umbrelceremonial occasions. The grand fetes las. Noblemen carry gorgeous umbrelby which the thousandth anniverfary of Rome was celebrated are believed to king. have been the last occasion on which the African elephant took part in great numbers in these public displays. It was about 248 A. D., that the Roman government ceased to support the large depots of elephants it had maintained. From this time these animals appeared no longer in the amphitheater of Rome.

THE BLOOD.

Wonderful Composition of the Fluid That Feeds All Life.

these parts and tissues being so various in their structure and general appear

It is equally wonderful that it has the power of self-purification, receiving into the general mass, as it does, the refuse of the ever-dying body, particle by particle, carrying all such impurities to the lungs for purification, where portions are actually burned, the ashes, so to speak, escaping by each expired breath. This very important vital constituent is produced from the food taken each day, about the same quantity being thus produced as is rendered useless by exercise and thrown off as more or less poisonous, in the same time, the quality, the purity of such blood depending very largely on the purity of the food, the purest of which is mainly found among the grains and fruits, in which unlike that of the animalsthere are no decaying particles.

This blood, which has been regarded as "liquid flesh," does even more than sustain the flesh, as it forces its way into every part of the body save the cumay seem, is really a colorless fluid. with innumerable red disks, giving it its color, in human beings, etc. These to every possible nook of the system the vitalizing oxygen by which every change in the system is effected, the growth. repairs, etc. These are so numerous that it is estimated that twenty million lar number must be created in the same time. These, then, are the laborers. the producers, ever active in promoting thing, making no mistakes, though not always successful in removing the many obstacles so often thrown in their way Beside these there are white diskstoward the west, desired to place her one to some three hundred or four hunarmy on a footing equal to that of dred of the red ones-different in their Egypt's military establishment. They appearance and mission. It is now thereupon made elephants of war a supposed that they are produced by the prominent feature of their force. Hun- tonsils, the use of which was not fordreds of men were sent into the forests | merly known, as they have no outlets along the foot of the Atlas mountains, like the salivary glands, liver, etc., where great hunts were organized for their duty being that of destroying the the capture of elephants who were des- disease germs, thus co-operating with tined to play an important part in the the red disks. While many pass into two first Punic wars. Much has been the blood for a general purpose, written about the role that African ele- still others remain where they phants played during the wars between are produced, at the entrance the Carthaginians and the Romans, of the tube leading to the We know that Hannibal crossed the lungs and stomach, apparently for the Pyrenees with forty elephants, and he purpose of destroying the disease germs had thirty-seven when he arrived on that they may not attack these two imthe banks of the Rhone after this ter- portant organs, effectually protecting rible journey. In the Alps his heavy the system, since but a few germs comladen elephants had the greatest dif. paratively are effectual in their attacks. ficulty in crossing the snowy passes | As all of the blood vessels are con-

along the narrow paths. On one nected it may be asked why, when one part of the route the army is punctured, does not all of the blood halted for three or four days while pass out of the body. Besides the iron, rivations that they could hardly stand. I the healing, thus mercifully preventing Hannibal, however, made conspicuous fatal results from what we might call use of elephants in all the big battles trifling accidents.-Dr. J. H. Hannaford

ABOUT UMBRELLAS. An Article of Great Utility Universal in

Its Spread. There has long been a suspicion that the leading umbrella manufacturers have tampered with the weather bureau and have paid some of the signal service employes a handsome salary to predict rain. The large number of predictions of wet and showery weather which have never been verified lends color to the belief that many of the meteorological savans of the government are in the pay of the umbrella manufacturers. A signal prediction of "fair, with occasional showers," will cause the sale of hundreds of dozens of umbrellas to the trade, while a good, strong prediction of northeasterly winds, with

heavy rains, gives a sudden boom to the umbrella industry, even when it is in the dry and yellow leaf. The annual consumption of umbrellas in the United States is estimated at five million. The artificial stimulus of purely imaginative weather predictions increases this number greatly.

The umbrella is the most widespread article in the world. It is found in every clime, in every degree of latitude by Germanicus executed and in every degree of life. Mr. James G. Blaine carries an umbrella in Washington. The king of Dahomev carries an umbrella when he walks abroad in Delhi, the akbar of Swat, the prince of Siam, the mikado of Japan, the great tycoon of China, the shah of Persia, the of Afghanistan and Muley Hassam.

Everybody has heard of "old umbrellas." Perhaps few are aware how old are found on walls of the ruins of Nineweather when he visited Nineveh brella against a winged lion and may der his arm. Cleopatra had a gorgeous umbrella. Julius Cæsar perhaps walked an umbrella over his head. For aught

In some countries the umbrella, like the sword, is a mark of distinction. Kings enjoy a certain reflected glory las, but not so gorgeous as those of the

The anatomy of an umbrella has never been deeply studied, but it is not dissimilar to that of a human being. Both have ribs. An American umbrella usualy has eight ribs, though some particularly large and healthy umbrellas have sixteen ribs. Chinese and Japanese umbrellas have a generous allotment of ribs, some of them possessing as many as forty or fifty .- N. Y. Journal.

-From Albany, N. Y., comes the story that in July, 1888, the bunce We may reasonably infer that the in- artist, John Price, now serving a nine spired writer, when he said, "The teen-year sentence at Dannemora. blood is the life," had a correct idea of slipped up behind P. K. Dedrick just as the wonders of that vital fluid, and that he left his carriage on the front of the the writer of the statement, "We are Farmers' and Mechanics' bank and exfearfully and wonderfully made," was tracted from the seat a package conequally intelligent, both taught by in- taining \$35,000 in negotiable bonds. finite wisdom. It is remarkable that a A few days ago the bonds were received fluid can be made like the blood, uni- by ex-District Attorney Hugh Reilly. form in its constituents and its color The package was intact, and the acfrom such a wide range of foods, and cumulated interest makes them worth that so simple a fluid in its appearance about \$42,000. There is no clew from will sustain the body, furnishing the where they came except that they were materials from which every organ, sent from New York city. The mysevery tissue, every fiber of the system tery lies in the fact that they were recan be elaborated from such a fluid, turned at all as they are negotiable.

FOR GIRLS AND BOYS.

PERSEVERANCE.

Out in my garden mother has set Pinks and roses and mignonnette, And pausies, too, for a border: And she says I must weed it every day, For that, you know, is the only way To keep it in perfect order.

I mustn't fret if the sun is hot, And wish I could sit in a shady spot, And wait till it's cool and breezy: If my back should ache I never must shirk, And complain that weeding is such hard work, (Tho', really, it isn't easy)

But if I would have my garden fair, I must give it patient and constant care Until the summer is ended; If I would make it a daily delight. Always fragrant and blooming and bright, I must keep it faithfully tended.

Yesterday, when I tried to spell "Perseverance," I couldn't tell How many letters 'twas needing. But, by and by, when I pick a bouquet To take to my teacher, perhaps I can say I have learned perseverance a-weeding -Anna M. Pratt, in Golden Days. GROWING STRAIGHT.

A Lesson Three Little Folks Learned While

Walking with Uncle Robert. Uncle Robert is the professor of botany in the state university, and "a man of science," which means he knows a great deal. Aunt Annie says he is also very absent-minded: for one day he set the baby on the parlor mantel during a romp, and came very near leaving her there.

We love to have Uncle Robert visit | Days. us; for he always takes us long walks into the woods, and tells us all sorts of curious things on the way. He has told us how the leaves are rolled in their little brown blankets until the winter is over; and how the stem of the landelion is shut together like a closed telescope, causing the leaves to grow in a bunch close to the ground; and how the stem of the May-apple grows under the ground: how the snow-drops push their little blossoms through the ground before the snow is all gone; and how the sap runs in the trees, just as the blood circulates in our bodies.

Walter and Patty and I always go on these trips. Walter is our big brother; he is thirteen. Papa says he is a question-mark in knee pants, because he is always asking questions. Uncle Robert

says he has "an inquiring mind." One bright morning we all walked out to Bensil's woods, back of the hill. It made us laugh to see Uncle Robert climb the high rail-fence, and tumble into the grass and weeds. "What bent that tree in that shape?

Walter asked, as we came to a great oak, with its trunk bent out of shape. "Ah!" said Unele Robert, "when that oak was a young sapling, a broken limb or a rotten trunk of a tree fell across it and bent it down until it became the unshapely thing you see. It will never stand up straight and tall like theother noble trees about it. Do you remember hearing: 'As the twig is bent the tree inclines?"

"Yes," spoke up Patty, "I heard pape sent to prison for shooting a man." "Poor Jim Rurns" said Uncle Robert:

"I remember when he was a boy. He went to the same school with your faruin him then. He drowned his sister's pet kitten in the creek below their houses, and he loved to kill birds with stones from his sling. I have seen him erk off a smaller boy's hat, and toss it ip into a tree, in spite of the little felow's tears. He would push two boys together, and thus cause a fight, which he enjoyed more than anything else. So, instead of growing up straight like the fine trees, he became bent and out of shape like this poor erippled oak. I was not surprised to find that the cruel boy had grown into the more cruel man. who must spend the rest of his life in orison. Bad habits are the weights that poil characters.

We were all thinking of some bad habit of our own as we walked through the woods gathering Johnny-jump-ups and spring beauties.

"I'm going to let you nurse Rosetta whenever you want to," said Patty to me that night after we had said our prayers and crawled into bed. Rosetta is Patty's finest doll, and she

ever lets any one touch her. I have tried my very best not to ream und stamp when my hair is ombed, even though the knots hurt dreadfully.

Walter never calls me "turned-upose" any more, and he don't pinch my ears or pull the ribbon off my hair, or crook his finger at me, as he used to do. We all want to grow straight.-Belle S. Luckett, in S. S. Times.

A TELLING ARGUMENT.

Why Barney Didn't Care to Be a Rich's Man's Boy. "I wisht-I wisht," said Danny, with gulp, "that I was rich."

The gulp was caused partly by a mental yearning, and partly by a piece of apple that stuck in his little throat. the Platte river, working for months "Oh, I dunno," replied Barney, indifferently. "What's makin' you wish that?"

"'Cos rich people has things," anwered Danny, swallowing hard, preparatory to beginning on his second ap- around the fort he was constantly turn-

Barney, the other bootblack, took an easier position on his box, and prepared to argue the question. "What things?" he asked, defiantly,

"Heaps," assured Danny, laconically. My sister was workin' in a rich man's house for a year, an' she said they had puddin's an' pies most every day.' "An' watermelons?"

"Well, watermelons an' ice cream most very day." "H'm!" commented Barney, doubt-

"They did," persisted Danny, stoutly.

'An' there was a boy there, not bigger'n me, an' he had ten or twelve cents a day to spend, if he wanted to." "Where is the boy?" questioned Bar-

ney, with suspicious gravity. Dunno." "Perhaps he's dead?"

"Well, what if he is?"

couldn't live?" something defective in this logic, but,

to have all that money to spend, if you

"You're only a kid, Danny-you ain't pink pig. more'n ten, an' I'm goin' on thirteenso it ain't likely you know much about these things. I s'pose you think, if you was rich, vou'd have pie every day." "You bet!" cried Danny, fervently.

like it more'n twice a week."

boy. "Cos they never do. That's the way Jeweler's Weekly.

with rich folks. They git sick of eatin' an' drinkin', an' they wish they was poor. Then think how they're all tied up! Now, you wouldn't ketch no rich boys takin' it easy on the curbstone like this, 'cos they'd spoil their clothes."

"An' they can't go barefooted," said Danny, thoughtfully. "'Course not! Nor they can't go swimmin' off the wharf, or run to fires at night, or foller the circus parade all

"Can't they, though?" "Not much they can't. They've got to behave jest so all the time, like it was always Sunday-school."

over the route.'

"Can't they fight?" "Yes, they can have a scrap onet in awhile," admitted Barney; "but, if it's found out, they git fits for it. An', then, s'pose they git arrested for fightin' or somethin' like that? Why, they're knocked out forever, an' nobody won't speak to 'em.' "Why won't they?"

"Well, 'cos it ain't the caper for them to do it. Now, s'pose nobody would speak to me 'cos I was pulled by a cop for lickin' the peanut man's kid? That's what I git for not bein' rich. See?" "I see," assented Danny. "We has lots more fun than rich folks, don't

"Lots an' lots," said Barney; "an' we don't have no responsibility. "That's so," admitted Danny; "but," he added, with a sigh, after a long

pause, "I wisht we had another nickel to buy some more apples." - Golder

SOME CURIOUS FISH. How Members of the Finny Tribe Act

When on Land. "A fish out of water" is a synonyme for any creature that is strangely out of its element. Yet fishes do sometimes get out of the water, and they do it

from choice, and seem to enjoy the It would be more exact to say that some fishes do this, and not that fishes ometimes do it. Most fish live in the water, and die if kept out of it for any length of time, but it is well known that a few species sometimes come out of the water, and move themselves in various ways upon the land: sometimes travel on it for long distances: sometimes even climb trees and sit upon rocks-perhaps to gaze at the prospect;

who can say? By these facts is destroyed one of the fondest traditions of our childhood. The oldest of us can recall the days when we solemnly asked each other: "Why is a fish like a stone?" and solemnly "told" the answer: "Because it can't climb a tree!" Science has discovered that a fish can climb a tree. Who knows but we shall some day be told that a stone is equally agile?

It is common, I believe, for eels to leave the water and roam about in the mud; but eels are vulgar creatures, and goodness knows whether they even bear a Latin name to bless themselves with. But the most remarkable dry-land fish has a name as long as his body. It say that very thing to mamma when he is Periophthalmus. Very kindly, natwas telling her about Jim Burns' being uralists allow ordinary mortals to speak of him as the "goby." The little creature is about four or five inches long. with a big head, prominent eyes, and side or pectoral fins, which are more ther and myself. He let bad habits like legs than anything else. The goby comes on shore, and scrambles along the banks in search of food. One ardent naturalist tells us that he took a shot-gun and "picked off his gobies, as they hopped along the muddy shore, as

> if they were snipe." These gobies are common in New Zeaand, where the natives call them the 'running fishes." On our own shores we have a goby of a somewhat similar habit. This inoffensive creature has been called by naturalists the Gobins

> "Recently a party of naturalists travling in Mexico and Texas found some of these little fishes and confined them in a pail. They remained in it a short time; then, to the astonishment of the observers, several of them were seen clambering over the side of the pall. and dropping down upon the ground, when they proceeded to wriggle their way to the water, not far distant. They used the fins as legs, and made very good progress. When replaced in the pail they tumbled out again, and could only be kept there by placing a board over the top of their prison."

> Fishes that hibernate and fishes that migrate have been observed and written about; and the curious facts about these odd little creatures would fill many pages.-Harper's Young People.

> > A QUEER PET.

It Belonged to the Soldiers at a Wyo-

A tame beaver kept by the soldiers at a fort in Wyoming became quite famous for his sagacity. Caught while young and perfectly tamed, he became very docile and a great favorite at the fort. The little fellow could never be cured of his instinct to build dams, and it is related that he once undertook to dam all night long, and returning to the fort every morning at sunrise. He cut down quite a number of trees, but life proved too short for the completion of his plans. While ing over every kind of vessel that contained water, and collecting sticks to head it off as it flowed away. One night by oversight the beaver was locked up in the warehouse, and during the night, in nosing around, he discovered a tengallon can of molasses that had been left uncovered. That discovery proved his doom. The next day he was found gasping for life, having been caught in the sticky mass as the can was overturned. He never recovered from the shock, and was tenderly buried in the presence of a large circle of his friends. -Golden Days.

A Great Surprise. One day Tommy was giving his Noah's Ark a sail in the water-pitcher. when all the people and animals fell out, and Tommy went away and forgot all about them. When lunch-time came Mary Ann filled up the pitcher "A good bit. What good would it do without looking in it, and when the water was poured out, what do you think happened? Mamma found a Danny was conscious that there was great giraffe in her glass, Aunt Annie found a blue monkey, and papa had an before he could frame an objection, elephant and a bear. And what do you Barney went on with his philosophical think tumbled out in Tommy's silver cup? Nothing less than Noah and g

Of course nobody wanted to drink such things, and after that Noah and his ark and his animals were kept in the nursery.-Harper's Young People.

-A Fabricator or a Curiosity.-Jew-"No, you wouldn't," said his experi- eler Mashey-"I would suggest that enced friend, sagely. "You wouldn't you purchase for the ball a diamond necklace." Mrs. Trochey-"But haven's "Why not?" demanded the younger you something newer. I bought one of them when they first came out "-